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Political and Miscellaneous.

DEMOCRATIC RALLYING SONG.

Onward now! the day is breaking—
Forward to the noble strife!
Shout aloud—the echoes waking,
Songs of joy and gladness rife.

Onward now! the light is streaming
Over hill, and vale, and plain;
As its searching rays are beaming,
Midnight plotters hide in vain.

Onward now! behold them stealing,
In their pale and guilty flight—
Shrinking from that dread revealing,
Praying for the shades of night.

Onward now! for they are flying,
With their lanterns quenched and dim—
Their base hearts within them dying—
Trembling, faint in every limb.

Onward now! with hearts united—
Fell disunion is no more;
Forward by the faith we've plighted,
And the name we've proudly bore.

Onward now! the day is breaking—
Forward to the noble strife;
Shout aloud! the echoes waking
Songs with joy and gladness rife.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. B. REED,

Delivered at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia on the 10th ult.

Fellow Citizens—I am here this evening by the kind invitation of your committee. I am here under the generous and comprehensive call of your meeting,—and I am here with as strong a wish as animates any one within the sound of my voice that the ticket nominated at Cincinnati may be successful. In coming here, I am conscious of no seperation from ancient friends or from existing political organizations, for the great party with which I have solely acted is practically extinct. No one stood by it longer than I did. Those who would now prostitute its name for others uses, (and even that is hardly pretended,) have no claim on my fidelity, and those who, without a change of feeling or opinion on any great principle of government, think there is something more sacred than a traditionary party name—they—and there are thousands such around us and amongst us—will, on the great question as to whose hands the trust of our Executive government shall be confided for the next four years, will come with me and vote with you. I am glad to be among the first of the great conservative party of this city, thus publicly to avow adhesion to the candidates of National Democracy. It may be, I am taking a hazardous step. It may be a sacrifice.—But, be it what it may, no one shall say it is a half-way, timid hesitating step—or that now, after a life of very decisive politics, I hesitate to do that which every sentiment of loyalty to the Constitution, of clear duty to my native State and to my native city prompts. Thus feeling, thus speaking, thus very willing to act—coming too as a private and undistinguished citizen, with no ends to gain, no aspiration to gratify, I consider I I shall be welcome.

But I have a special and a local object in being here to-night; and wish that what I say could reach every man of business in the community, for, on the ground of mere local interest, I can demonstrate which side Philadelphia ought to take in the issue now before the people. Shall the capital of Pennsylvania, this metropolis so often postponed, so much overshadowed, cast its influence and throw its vote—is it wise, is it patriotic, is it politic for it to throw its vote against a Pennsylvania candidate for the Presidency?—Especially is it wise to do so when the vote would, in all human probability, be cast in favor of a principle of sectionalism against which Philadelphia has always arrayed itself? With aggresive sectionalism in any form, this City of the Constitution never has had, and never can have communion, and I cherish the hope that, if Philadelphia hereafter finds herself obliged to choose between a merely Abolition cause in any form or guise, and the National party which knows no higher law than the Constitution, and makes its principles conservative of the Union, her citizens will come forward to the support of Mr. Buchanan with as zealous and hearty a will, as I feel it my duty to do now. Temporary and national excitements may have their influence of delay, but the ultimate result is certain. When Mr. Buchanan was last here, returning from public service to his home, the politicians barred the door against him. No welcome greeted him from official lips. But the men of business, the merchants of Philadelphia took the duty in their own hands. They thanked him for maintaining their honor abroad.—They thanked him for his effort to maintain peace, and with it the interests of commerce and peaceful industry. To them he spoke words of genial gratitude and of conservative counsel—and they now feel, differing as they may from him politically, that the interests of the Nation are safe in his hands. He stands before us too a man of irreproachable private character. If during the canvass about to begin, Mr. Buchanan maintains, as I am sure he will, his attitude of dignified moderation, of admonitory reserve to all who from any quarter urge a contra-ultraism,—if he continues to stand as he now does before the nation the type of conservative statesmanship, with no abatement of fidelity to the great party who in honoring him, honors itself, I, as one of its humblest citizens, invite him back to Philadelphia to a new and heartier welcome. I shall be glad to see a Pennsylvania President welcomed in Indedendence Hall.

This matter of State pride, this local exultation in honors rendered to our own public men, must not be looked on as an illusory sentiment. Your distinguished guests to-night, from other States, will not think the worse of us for indulging it. It is that which has made Virginia the Mother of Presidents. She nurses her children like a lovely mother, and does not bind them out or cast them off without care as to what becomes of them. It was that which made Massachusetts cling to Mr. Webster; North Carolina to William Gaston; and South Carolina to Mr. Calhoun and her other honored son, William Lowndes, (a representative from Carolina, whom it was her pride to send to the Halls of Congress, men of peaceful, gentle chivalry,) and which bound Kentucky, by devotion that never abated, to Mr. Clay. And now, when for the first time for seventy years, a Pennsylvania Statesman is named for the highest honor in the Nation's gift, have we not a right, nay, is it not our duty to avow the throbbing of the same pure sentiment in our heart? If the habit of easy self-sacrifice, the readiness to be content with small honors and subordinate offices which has been so long the discredit and shame of Pennsylvania, if all this have not chilled to absolute indifference every natural emotion of honest pride in our bosom, this commonwealth will speak out for her honored son in tones which will not soon die away in silence—and from no part, if her feelings and opinions on points of public policy be moderately respected, will there be a stronger and heartier utterance from this her Whig metropolis.

But there is an actual political significancy in these nominations, that of Mr. Breckenridge, as well as that of the President, as respects locality, that cannot be overlooked. It is no extreme of territory that furnishes the candidates. They come from the Middle States, from the very centre of the Union, for Kentucky, strictly speaking, is no longer a Western State. They are the representatives of that central band which encircles the Union, and which, if ever the Union is severed, must break asunder in ragged edges to tear and wound by the animosity of frontier warfare. Kentucky and Pennsylvania, though with different social institutions, are of the same political parallel of moderation on all national questions, and of unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the Union.—Pennsylvania is one of the Old Thirteen, and Kentucky is their oldest child—at least their first-born beyond the Alleghany mountains. The beautiful river which washes the shores of Kentucky and on which floats the friendly commerce of so many *united States*, is formed of Pennsylvania streams. Fanaticism has not, and never has had, a foot-hold in Pennsylvania, except, perhaps, near the New York line, or on the edge of the Western Reserve, and Kentucky has never sent a child of her honored soil into the councils of the nation, whose acts or words gave pain, or alienated the hearts of patriotic men, however sensitive, either from the South or the North. The candidates thus selected have a high mission. They have immediate constituencies who have trained them in the school of Constitutional loyalty; and that mission, as I religiously hope, (and for this I look to Mr. Buchanan's election with unbounded confidence,) is to put an end, by wise and decisive counsel, and by administrative discretion, once and forever, to that sectional agitation which has so long afflicted and perplexed this nation. What a priceless blessing it will be to have an administration for four years, during which, by the mere force of example, no word of acrimony shall be uttered on the subject of domestic slavery, and the nation's evil passions may be at rest.

These, my fellow citizens, are some of the reasons which influence my judgment and conduct now. They are not meant to be obtrusively uttered anywhere, or to be offensively urged on those who may think differently from me. There are other topics rather relating to the past than to the future I should be glad to speak of, but this is not the fit occasion. On them, and especially on the anti-republicanism of secret political organization, my views are well known, for I spoke them long ago, when, as now, timid counsellors advised silence. On all public matters, I am apt to feel strongly and to speak decisively; but I have sought in what I have said to-night, to utter no word to give pain or excite unpleasant feeling anywhere. I have tried to feel and speak, on a great question of political interest, as an American public man should think and speak, and from the bottom of my heart, Mr. President and fellow citizens, I thank you for the opportunity you have just given me of speaking out what I really believe will be, if it is not now, the true policy of Philadelphia.

Speech of Hon. John L. Dawson.

We publish below the speech made by Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, in the National Convention when the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was announced. It was received with enthusiastic applause, and will be pronounced by all, when read, most admirably adapted to the place and occasion. It was fit and proper that he should speak for our State when success was achieved. He did so as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

The Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, said:—Mr. President: The venerable Chairman of our delegation, Gov. Porter, not much accustomed to public speaking, has devolved upon me the duty of expressing our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon our State in the selection of its distinguished citizen as the nominee of this Convention.—[Great applause.] We are more than gratified that the time has arrived in the deliberations of this body when the sacrifice of personal preferences and predilections becomes a virtue. Ardent attachment to distinguished, able and well tried leaders is a noble characteristic of our people, and is only to be waived at the call of patriotism and necessity. [Cheers.] In this case that harmony and unanimity which are essential to our action and the surest harbingers of success, have generously secured this surrender. The chiefs of the Democracy present many honored names, either of whom would worthily have supported the banner upon which are inscribed the principles to which we own allegiance. That banner now reared to be borne by the distinguished son of our own State, [cheers,] the far beaming effulgence of its legend will penetrate the remotest retreats of the land, and quickly rally around it an invincible host filled with the high enthusiasm inspired by a great cause, and by the memory of former triumphs and glories. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Buchanan is a man upon whom all can unite, and in doing so there is no expectation that there will be any withdrawal of the confidence or admiration of those whom we pass by. There is not a heart in this Convention that does not glow with full and grateful recognition of the eminent services to the Democratic party of Cass, Hunter, Douglas, Bright, Pierce and others, whose names have been mentioned. The first is indeed a mighty name which was long since voluntarily withdrawn from the contest, and whose brilliant efforts in patriotic devotion to the national interest will forever brighten the pages of our country's history. Tremendous applause.] In Mr. Hunter we recognize the model Senator, the distinguished statesman, chivalric son of old Virginia; he has been nurtured in the school of her sages, who laid the foundation and shaped the superstructure of the confederacy. [Applause.] The clear-sighted boldness, the skillful battle for the right that has marked the public career of Douglas, would have made him a gallent leader in the contest, whom we should all have delighted to follow; [renewed applause,] while in Bright we recoguize those high qualities that mark the rising statesmen of the west, and see in him the true representative of her gigantic and advancing power. [Deafening shouts of applause.]

The administration of Gen. Pierce requires no eulogium from me. True to the Constitution, to the principles and policy of the Democratic party, we say in a spirit of justice, "well done good and faithful servant." As Pennsylvanians, the representatives on this floor of a State which in all the elements of greatness we claim, in a spirit of patriotic attachment, as inferior to none in the Union; one of the old Thirteen, we are proud that the towering greatness of her son has secured to her the well merited and distinguished honor. His nomination is a guaranty to the country of an administration of the Constitution in its purity with a just regard to all sections, and without partial and modern constructions of its spirit and provisions. [Renewed shouts of applause.]—His election will restore confidence, secure peace to a restless people, and kindle anew the fires of patriotism and love of the Union in bosoms where those sentiments had begun to smoulder. He will receive a large and overwhelming majority in the Keystone State; a majority demanded by her numerical power—consistent with the integrity of her people and their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union of the States. Her gallant sons will rally from the Delaware to the Ohio; on the loftiest summit of her mountain range they will fling our banner to the breeze, bearing upon it the inscription of the honored name of James Buchanan, our country and the Constitution: and victory as certain as that which attended the American arms upon the immortal battle field of our national history, will brighten in letters of living light upon its broad and ample folds, as it will wave so gracefully and gallantly in triumph over the land. Hearty and long continued applause.]

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

Monument to James Buchanan.

Already a few of the most shameless and licentious opposition presses have raised the cry of "ten cent wages." They have done this to prejudice laboring men against the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.—The Democratic party has always been the guardian of the interests of the poor. It was to preserve the liberties and protect the rights of the poor, that Gen. Jackson battled with the rich aristocrats of the country for the overthrow of the United States Bank. In that memorable and glorious struggle, the Hero of New Orleans was ably supported by James Buchanan. Will any one believe that a co-laborer with Jackson in that great *battle for the poor* subsequently advocated "ten cent wages?" The thing is impossible. None are stupid enough to believe it, though there are a few so knavish as to assert it.

But we did not mean to write about wages, either high or low, when we penned the caption of this article. We meant to write about a Monument which James Buchanan raised to himself a number of years ago, and which is a crushing refutation of the "low wages" slander. Would that men of wealth would stud the whole country over with just such Monuments as that which James Buchanan has raised to himself. How much suffering would be alleviated—how many stricken hearts would be made glad—how the poor would rejoice!

In every community there are indigent females who eke out a scanty livelihood by the labor of their hands. Many are widows with small children dependent upon them for bread. Their lot is hard at any season of the year, and when the rigors of winter come upon them, their sufferings are frequently severe. Poorly fed and poorly clad, and living in uncomfortable tenements, in extremest misery they shivered through the long and dreary winter, without fuel to keep them warm—with scarce enough to cook their scanty meal.

Lancaster city had her proportion of destitute women and children. James Buchanan saw their sufferings, and he resolved to do something to alleviate them. He gave in trust to the Councils of the City the sum of *Five Thousand Dollars*, requiring them to safely invest the same and annually forever thereafter apply the interest to the purchase of fuel for the destitute females of Lancaster. The trust was accepted, and the very next autumn an enormous pile of Wood rose in the public square. From that pile of Wood the poor were supplied with fuel; and when the first disappeared, another was reared in its place. If the spring finds it exhausted, the autumn sees it replaced. And thus it will go on till the last trump shall sound!

That pile of Wood, reared by his munificence, is James Buchanan's Monument. It is rough and unpolished, and no pompous inscription is wrought upon its side. Its architect lives to receive the thanks of the recipients of his bounty, and when he dies his epitaph will be written in their hearts. Generation after generation will grow up and pass away, and still the widow and the orphan will bless the noble charity of James Buchanan. The proud monuments of conquerors who have deluged the world with blood will fall to the ground and crumble to dust, but the unpretending Monument erected by James Buchanan will endure till the End of Time!

Poor Man, if a malicious opponent of the Democratic party endeavors to prejudice you against the Democratic candidate by crying "low wages," ask him whether he has ever given five thousand dollars to keep those who are compelled to work at low wages from freezing. Tell him you know where to find a Monument to James Buchanan's Charity, and *ask him to point to his.*

"Look out for the Locomotive."—Along our principal railways, at the crossings of turnpikes, and common roads, huge signboards are erected, bearing in large letters the caution, "Look out for the Locomotive." Taking a hint from the railway signboards, and having a care for the safety of our political opponents, we reiterate the caution, "Look out for the Locomotive." The Buchanan train is motion, and our Know-Nothing friends had better keep off the track if they don't want to be crushed. They need not try to get on board. It's a "through train" and won't stop to take up passengers.

A Quartette.—It is a fact worth noticing that three of the most popular Democratic Presidents have been called James—James Madison, James Monroe and James K. Polk—James Buchanan will make the fourth of the series. The name appears to be a lucky one. The Johns seem to have had a somewhat similar run. Two Presidents and three Vice Presidents have been Johns. It is somewhat probable that we shall have John C. Breckinridge and John C. Fremont on the track together. But we are ready to stake our little pile on James and John united.

☞We copy the following from an exchange paper. The reader is under no obligations to believe it unless he is disposed to do so gratuitously:

Progress.—There is at present in operation near Boston, a jumping locomotive which only touches the ground once in a mile. It is perfectly round, the machinery in the centre, and is coated externally with India rubber. So soon as the patent has been secured, its proprietor supposes that thousands of them will be seen "bobbin around" the world, so that to the man in the moon, the earth will look like a big cheese covered with 'skippers." Who denies that this is really "a fast age?"

The Mount of Olives.—The Mount of Olives near Jerusalem, has been purchased by a Madame Polack, the widow of a wealthy banker of the Hebrew persuasion at Konigsburg, in Prusisa. This lady intends to beautify the place, and improve the whole neighborhood at her sole expense. The first thing she did was to plant the whole area with a grove of olive trees, and thus restore it to the original state from which it derives its name.

☞Duty.—Let him who gropes painfully in darkness or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this other precept well to heart, which to me was of valuable service: Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty; thy second duty will already have become clearer.—*Carlyle.*

Bleeding at the Lungs.—M. Aran condemns the employment of bleeding in this affection, and considers the essence of turpentine, in 10 to 30 drops every hour, a valuable remedy. He speaks highly of gallic acid, in doses of two grains every hour, or every alternate hour.

☞It is very rare to find ground which produces nothing; if it is not covered with flowers, with fruit trees, and grains, it produces briars and pines. It is the same with man; if he is not virtuous he becomes vicious.—*La Brugere.*

Wonderful Discovery.—A writer in the Harrisburg (Republican) *Telegraph* has made the astonishing discovery that there is some chance of success for the friends of Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania. Astonishing—very!

☞It is to the virtues and errors of our conversation and ordinary deportment that we owe both our enemies and our freinds, our good or bad character abroad, our domestic peace or troubles, and in a high degree the improvement of our minds.

☞The following scene occurred at a hotel out West about noon time:

Traveller—"How much do you charge for dinner?" Hotel-keeper—"One dollar, sir." Traveller—"Very cheap! How much for supper?" Hotel-keeper—"Twenty-five cents." Traveller—"Well, bring me a supper, sir."

☞Some wise man, years ago, said: "If you want to learn human nature, get married to a spunky girl, move in the house with another family, and slap one of the young ones, and then you'll learn it."

☞"Sam, why you no tell your Massa to lay him up treasure in Hebbin?" "Why for, Cuff? What de use ob him lay up treasure dere, where he nebber no more see um again; eh, nigger."

☞An old lady in Pennsylvania had a great aversion to Rye, and never could eat it in any form. "Till of late," she said, "they have got to making it into whiskey, and I find that I now and then can worry down a little."

☞The bosom of America is open, not only to receive the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges."—*George Washington.*

☞The greatest misfortune of all, is not to be able to bear misfortune.—*Bias.*

☞Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

For the Farmer.

The Month's Work.—As the season is backward much can be done towards having a full supply of vegetables, by the exercise of judicious forethought in the selections of of such varieties of seed as arrive earliest at maturity. This action must, however, receive the aid of clean and careful culture.

The weeds must be kept down—the enemies exterminated, and nourishment for the plants supplied bountifully and at all times when needed. Should the weather come to exhibit any of the peculiarities of the "heated term", it is advisable to apply this food in the liquid form.

Beets sown this month will ripen by winter. They will be found more tender and less stringy than those planted earlier. If there are vacancies in the rows already up transplant or deposit fresh seed.

The transplanting of cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, etc., cabbages can now be performed quite readily. It will be found advantageous to dip their roots in mud as soon as they are moved—the moisture thus obtained enabling them to better withstand heat. The ground in which all vegetables are to be replanted, should receive a thorough stirring, provided, it is dry enough to pulverize freely through the agency of a spade.

Cucumber and melon vines need care and watering lest the buds foreclose, and these luxuries take the form of invisibility. At the close of the month the plants will need hoeing and thinning; if the ground is rich, three or four are sufficient for the hill.

Look over the orchards and destroy the worm nests—eradicate the grass and weeds that may be growing around the roots of young trees and your reward shall be "fruit in due season." Watchfulness is required until the fruit ripens.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Pruning Fruit Trees.—The best time for a general pruning is at the close of the first growth of the summer, which is from the 15th of June to the 15th of July. Then the leaves will take care of the flowing sap, and all small wounds may be closed by a coating of tar thickened with brick-dust, applied warm. Gum shellac is good, but is more liable to peal off than the tar mixture.

Never cut a limb for the sake of using your tools. The tops of apple trees do not require severe thinning in our hot summers. Nature understands the wants of the trees often much better than the gardener who has had his training under the dripping skies of England. The thick limbs and foliage are needed to prote ct the trunk, the larger branches and the fruit. You will find your fairest specimens in the top of the tree, and partially shielded from the sun's rays by leaves. Very small limbs, a half inch through, that cross each other, or that interfere with the symmetry of the top, may now be removed, but no general pruning should be attempted.—*Agriculturist.*

Cows:—The Farmers' Magazine says of a prime milch cow:

The head should be small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the eye small, but quick and lively; the horns small, clear bended, and their roots at considerable distance from each other; neck long and slender, and tapering towards the head, with little loose skin hanging below, shoulders thin, hind quarters large and capacious; back straight, broad behind, and joints of the chine rather loose and open—carcass deep, and the pelvis capacious, and well over the hips, with fleshy buttocks; tail long and small; legs small and short, with firm joints; udder capacious, broad and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy, low hung nor loose; hair soft and woolly; the head, bones, and all parts of least value small, and the general figure compact and well proportioned.

This is such a picture as most would draw of a well-shaped cow, and yet who has ever seen one combining all these points? How many of them are necessary to constitute a deep milker? and do we not often find a deep milker who has very few of them? We believe many a cow is spoiled for the dairy by having been stunted and kept on too scanty food *when a calf.* Calves should receive as ample a supply accordingly, and as succulent and nutritious character of food, as a cow in milk. This enlarges and gives full size to the lacteal vessels, strength and vigor to the constitution, and we are confident materially aids to make the full grown cow what we want her to be.

Gubbin's tests for a good cow, as shown by the escutcheon, we find are much and increasingly relied on by dairymen. Without being able to understand how they are connected, or what they have to do with the lacteal secretions, (and which may be like many other matters which we do not understand, but cannot help believing) there is abundant evidence that they generally accompany, and have been fully proved by thousands of farmers to be a sign of deep milking. From our own observations, we know of no tests so reliable, and would advise every dairyman to procure a copy of the work.

The value of a dairy cow does not depend entirely on the amount of her yield, but also on the times she will go dry.

Animals Become Parents too Early.—Victor Gilbert never allowed ewes to have lambs until they had passed their third year; and the bucks were not used until they had arrived at full maturity. He, as well as many other sagacious stock-raisers, that we might name, are probably conversant with the fact, that during the period of growth and development, up to maturity, the reproductive organs are dormant, while at the same time the nutritive function was wholly engaged in elaborating *chyle* and blood for the development of bone, muscle, and nerve; and that by calling into requisition the reproductive or generative organs, before the animal had attained full growth, must necessarily divert the elements of matter, intended for nutrition, from their legitimate channel, and direct them to the reproductive organs. This is precisely what takes place. A too early use of the purely animal function, induces weakness and stunted growth. —*Am. Vet. Journal.*

Domestic Economy.

Valuable Receipts.

Hunting Pudding—One loaf baker's bread, half pound English currants, four eggs, teacupful brown sugar, half a pound of beef suet, put in a bag and boil 3 hours. The bag should not be entirely filled.

To tell Good Eggs.—If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water. If the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

White Cup Cake.—Take four cups of flour, two of sugar, one of butter, one of sour cream or milk; nutmeg, cinnamon, or lemon, with five beaten eggs, and a tea-spoonful of salæratus; bake in cups or tins twenty-five minutes.

Nothing Cake—One egg, a piece of butter same size, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Divide the milk, and dissolve the cream of tartar and soda separately, then pour them together.

To Make Snowballs—Swell rice in milk; strain it and lay it around some apples, previously pared and cored; put a bit of cinnamon, lemon-peel, and a clove in each, then tie them in a cloth, and boil them well; they are eaten with melted butter and sugar.

German Toast.—Take a small loaf baker's bread a day old, and cut in slices an inch in thickness; make a custard of four eggs, well beaten, to a quart of milk, adding four tablespoonfuls of sugar; soak the bread in the custard until it becomes saturated; then fry the bread in fresh butter till nearly brown. Serve with lemon sauce.

To Make Johnny-Cake.—Having seen many valuable receipts in your paper, I will take the liberty to send you one that I have used for some years:—1 quart of milk, 2 eggs, 4 table-spoonfuls of wheat flour, 1 tablespoonful of saleratus. Indian meal enough to make a thick batter. Butter and bake on a long tin, half an hour. Serve hot for tea with butter and sugar.

Egg and Milk—Take a fresh egg, break it in a saucer, and with a three-pronged fork beat it until it is as thick as batter. Have ready half a pint of boiling milk, sweetened with white sugar, stir the egg into the milk, and serve it with a piece of sponge cake or slice of toast. It is considered very light, nourishing food for an invalid. Some prefer the yolk and white of the egg beaten separately.

To Preserve Gooseberries.—Take full-grown gooseberries before they are ripe, pick them, and put them into wide-mouthed bottles, cork them gently with new soft corks, and put them in an oven from which the bread has been drawn, let them stand till they have shrunk nearly a quarter; then take them out and beat the corks in tight, cut them off level with the bottle, and rosin them down close. Keep them in a dry place.

Green Gooseberry Wine.—To every pound of fruit, one quart of cold water; let it stand three days. To every gallon of juice, when strained, add three pounds of common loaf sugar. To every twenty quarts of liquor, one bottle of brandy. Hang some isinglass in a bag in the cask. When it has stood half a year, plug it, and, if the sweetness is gone off sufficiently, bottle it. The gooseberries should be quite green though full grown.

Souse.—Boil it until it is tender and will slip off the bone. If designed to pickle and keep on hand, throw it into cold water and take out the bones;—then pack it into a jar and boil with the jelly liquor an equal quantity of vinegar, salt enough to season; cloves, cinnamon, pepper enough to make it pleasant, and pour it on the souse scalding hot, and when wanted for use, warm it in the liquor, or make a batter and dip each piece in, and fry in hot butter. This way is usually preferred, and it is as nice as tripe.

Home-Made Drinks for the Field.—*Molasses Beer.*—Six quarts of water, two quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, two spoonfuls of cream tartar. Stir all together. Add the grated peel of a lemon; and the juice may be substituted for the cream tartar. Bottle after standing ten or twelve hours, with a raisin in each.

Harvest Drink.—Mix with five gallons of good water, half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar, and two ounces of powdered ginger. This is not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful.

How to Cook Shad.—Shad are excellent when baked, either on a board, which is the best, or by the following mode:—Stuff them with a seasoning made of bread crumbs, butter, salt, pepper, and, (if agreeable) parsley and spices. Put the fish in a baking-dish, with a cupful of water and a lump of butter. Bake from three quarters of an hour to an hour. Shad *broiled* is also excellent, but is spoiled by *frying*, as it loses nearly all its fine flavor.—This being a moist fish, it should never be *boiled*. Those who never eat a baked or boiled shad, know nothing of that excellence which we claim for this fish *over all others.*

Hasty Pudding of Buckwheat Flour.—Set a pan of sweet milk, water will do, if milk cannot be had, over the fire, and let it boil. Have ready a paste made of cold milk, or water, and buckwheat flour, sufficient to make the pudding as thick as it can be stirred. Let it cook slowly fifteen or twenty minutes. Eat it with sauce, made by heating together, a half a pint of molasses, a quarter of a pint of water and vinegar, or lemon juice enough to give it a pleasant acid. When it comes to a boil, stir in a heaping table-spoonful of flour, mixed smoothly with cold water. This is a very cheap and excellent dish.

To Preserve Strawberries Whole.—Make a syrup boiling hot, and having picked fine, large strawberries free from hulls, (or, if preferred, leave them and half an inch of the stem on,) pour it over them; let it remain until the next day, then drain it off, and boil again: return it hot to the fruit;—let them remain for another night; then put them into the kettle, and boil gently for half an hour; cut one in two; if done through, take them from the syrup with a skimmer, and spread them on flat dishes to cool: boil the syrup until thick and rich: then put the fruit into glass jars; let the syrup cool and settle; then pour it carefully off from the sediment over the fruit.

☞A stranger is received according to his dress, and taken leave of according to his merit.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

☞Interesting reading matter will be found on every page of this paper.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. B. REED.—On our first page will be found an abstract of the speech of the Hon. WM. B. REED, delivered at the great democratic ratification meeting in Philadelphia. We commend the speech to the attentive perusal of our readers, Whigs and Democrats.

The speech of the Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pa., delivered in the Cincinnati Convention on the announcement of the nomination of Buchanan will also be found on the first page. Read it.

"TEN CENT JIMMY."—Such is the epithet applied to Mr. BUCHANAN by the know-nothing and black-Republican organs—and they go on to say that he at one time advocated a reduction of the pay for labor to a standard of "ten cents" a day, &c. These gentlemen *know* that Mr. Buchanan *never* advocated any such measure—they know that in making the charge they are trying to deceive the people—yea, further, they know they are lying most foully. Were it not so, would they not produce the proof? Would they not lay it before the people, and at a single stroke drive every man from his support—for no man opposed to the just and full reward of honest toil could expect any favor from the American people, no matter to what party he might belong?

The speech in which Mr. Buchanan is charged with advocating *ten cents* a day for labor was delivered in the U. S. Senate, in June 1840. If such doctrines were advocated in that speech, why not publish it, or at least the part of it containing this highly important matter.

This would be honest. This would let the people see for themselves what Mr. Buchanan said. This would be much more fair than to publish the speech of John Davis of Massachusetts, in order to show what Mr. Buchanan said.

What dishonesty! As well might the theologian undertake to prove what the scriptures say, by producing the writings of Voltaire, Tom Paine, and such atheists.

The Old Line Whigs of Ohio.

We note down from our exchanges another goodly list of "Old Line Whigs" and other opponents of the Democracy, who at the present time are rallying under the banner of the Union borne alone in this compaign by Buchanan and Breckinridge, and whose success is necessary to its preservation. The last number of the *Belfontaine* (O.) *Gazette*, published in Logan county in that State, comes to us with the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge at its mast-head for President and Vice-President of the United States.—The *Gazette* has always been under the management of its able editor, Mr. Hubbard, an Old-line Whig sheet, and last fall it even supported Chase for Governor. From the *Gazette's* well written article defining its position, we make the following extract:

There is really but one absorbing question now before the people. In the solemn magnitude of its presence all others are hushed. This question is at last presented in a tangible form. Shall the Union be preserved? or shall the first step be taken toward the entire disruption of the States of the Union by a severance of the North from the South?—Looking at the political aspect of the times, with this question staring us in the face, we make our choice of candidates. The nominees of the Cincinnati Convention make the preservation of the Union the matter of permanent interest. Other principles are advocated; but, if any principles are to be compromised, all of them may be subservient; but *"the Union must be preserved."*

On the other hand, the preservation of the Union is a minor and secondary principle with those who have met in convention under the title of Republicans. With them the preservation of the Union is to be tolerated as a matter of contingency. Mr. Banks committed the first overt act of treason in declaring in the halls of Congress that he was in favor of "letting the Union slide," unless a favorite crotchet of his own and his associates could be indorsed.

* * * * *

While we profess to be guided by our own judgment in matters of political interest, it is a source of pleasure to us to know that our opinions respecting the merits of the Democratic and Republican condidates is not unique among the members of the old Whig party. When men of such eminence and honesty as Rufus Choate and Robert C. Winthrop, *not to mention the scores upon scores of old and tried Whigs of our acquaintance, and in this vicinity, are coming out boldly for James Buchanan*, we are satisfied that this is an occasion that demands an energetic expression of every old Whig who still loves his country and race above any others.

☞The fourth exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, will be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of October next. Twelve thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The Issues Made Up.

The full proceedings of the Philadelphia black republican convention are now open for such comments as their extraordinary character are so well calculated to provoke. It can, in no proper sense, be regarded as a national convention, but, in the strictest sense of that term, it was *sectional* and *geographical*. The few *exotics* from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, who appeared there as delegates, have no constituencies at home, and have no effect in relieving the convention from the character of a strictly *sectional* assemblage. Nineteen States, including all the free States and three or four slave States, (the latter only nominally represented,) had delegates present. Nearly one half of the States of the Union were without representatives; and yet this convention is not only claimed to be national, but to be animated by sentiments of devotion to the constitution and the Union.

The contrast between the Philadelphia and Cincinnati conventions is too obvious to require comment. The one was composed almost exclusively of delegates from that portion of the Union where the institution of slavery does not exist—the other was composed of delegates *from every State and from every district of every State of the entire Union*. In the character of their organization and representation, therefore, the one was *exclusively sectional*, whilst the other was *thoroughly national*.

This difference in the character of the delegations of the two conventions is not more striking than that which marks the contrast between the principles of the two organizations. In fact, the sectional character of the one, and the national character of the other, are the necessary results of the difference in their respective principles. The man who entertains the opinions of the black republican in regard to the constitutional relations of our government to slavery cannot be otherwise than a sectionalist, and hence a convention composed of such delegates is necessarily sectional. In like manner, the man who stands upon the democratic platform in regard to this question is necessarily a national man, and hence an assemblage of such, coming from every State in the Union, necessarily constitute a *national* convention.

The issues now made up by the action of these two conventions exhibit the difference in their principles in the clearest possible light. The most prominent of them are thus explicitly stated in their respective platforms:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—1. *Resolved*, That, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and excite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question," upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this is the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national convention, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—2. *Resolved*, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our federal government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction: that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein: that we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to slavery in any Territory of the United States while the present constitution shall be maintained.

3. *Resolved*, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

5. *Resolved*, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

The two distinctive points of antagonism between the platforms may be thus briefly stated.

The democrats maintain that the constitution has conferred upon Congress no power to "legislate slavery into a Territory nor to exclude it therefrom," but they "leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

The black republicans maintain that the constitution confers on Congress *sovereign power* over the Territories for their government, and that it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery therein.

It will be observed that both parties claim to stand upon the constitution; the democrats contending for a limitation of the powers of Congress, and the black republicans for the exercise of "sovereign power" by Congress. We doubt whether the old federal doctrine of consolidation and centralization was ever more openly avowed than it is now done in claiming for Congress "sovereign power" over the Territories. It is worse than federalism in its most odious form—it is absolute *despotism*—for which the black republicans contend. On the other hand, the democrats present the distinctive issue which has marked their whole career as a party—they deny the constitutional power of Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of a people who are directly interested in their regulation, and who are entitled, upon every principle of justice and reason, to exercise their own discretion on the subject. It is the issue between *congressional sovereignty* and *popular sovereignty*, under the constitution, in the Territories.

The other prominent point of difference in the two platforms relates to the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the laws in Kansas. The democrats maintain that until the laws of Kansas are repealed, or are declared invalid by judicial action, they must be enforced and executed, and that individual or associated resistance to them by force is to be regarded as insurrection, or rebellion, or treason, and treated accordingly. The black republicans assume to determine the invalidity of the Kansas laws without judicial investigation, and uphold their party in the Territory in insurrectionary and rebellious resistance to their execution.

This raises an issue which, in our estimation, is far more important than that involved in the question whether slavery shall or shall not be established in Kansas. To assert the right of any portion of the people of Kansas, on their individual judgments, to resist the laws of the Territory or of Congress as invalid for fraud or oppression, is to maintain a doctrine which strikes at the foundation of all government, and proclaims mob law or military power as the true arbiter of legislation. When carried to the extent of an armed resistance of the constituted authorities it becomes treason, and it well becomes all, whether in Kansas or out of it, who contribute material aid in money or in Sharpe's rifles, to carry on such resistance, to consider whether the crime of treason does not lie at their door.

The laws of Kansas, passed in pursuance of the constitution and the organic law of the Territory, are as obligatry as the laws of a State or of Congress. The mode of testing their validity is the same in the one case as the other. Who would ever justify an individual, or any number of individuals, in resisting with force a law of a State or of Congress because, in the opinion of such individuals, it was passed by fraud? Who would hesitate to pronounce such resistance either insurrectionary, rebellious, or treasonable, according to the character of the resistance? And who would hesitate to say that the whole power of the government, State or federal, should be applied to enforce such law? The case is in no respect different when the laws of a Territory are resisted; and hence the broad issue is made up between the democrats and the black republicans—the one maintaining that the laws must be executed, the other excusing or justifying forcible resistance to the laws. We repeat, that this issue is of more importance to the well-being of the government than the question whether slavery shall or shall not be established in Kansas.

In this connexion, it is proper to remark that there is no issue between the democrats and the black republicans on the question whether slavery shall be established in Kansas or not. *The issue is, whether Congress or the people of the Territory shall determine that question.* To charge the democratic party with advocating the Kansas law and insisting on the enforcement of the laws in the Territory *for the purpose* of establishing slavery there is to make a false issue. They advocate the Kansas law *because* it does justice to all sections of the Union, and allows the majority of the actual settlers to have or not to have slavery, as they choose. They insist on the execution of the laws in Kansas *because* they are passed by a legislative tribunal whose enactments must be regarded as valid until set aside by legal means. They do not approve the exertions of President Pierce to enforce the laws there *because thereby* they wish or expect him to promote the establishment of slavery. His orders are directed to the military officers for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the rights of the free-States as well as the pro-slavery men. The south does not ask the President to discriminate between pro-slavery and anti-slavery men in the execution of the laws. What they demand is, that *the Kansas law in its true spirit shall be faithfully carried out—that the actual inhabitants shall be protected in their right to decide the character of their domestic institutions for themselves.* These are the true and paramount issues made up between the two parties, and on them the democrats enter the canvass with standard-bearers in whose wisdom, experience, statesmanship, and patriotism they have implicit confidence, and of whose success they have no doubt.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.

We publish the Correspondence between the Committee of the late Democratic National Convention to inform Mr. Buchanan of his nomination and Mr. Buchanan. The letter of acceptance will be read with especial interest at this time; embodying as it does a calm, clear and statesmanlike view of our National affairs, and presenting with force and sound reasoning the duties and responsibilities of the Democratic party of the country in the present critical juncture:—

LANCASTER, June 13th, 1856.

SIR:—The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The Convention feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, and they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services.—They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic, will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely, but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and especially, that our public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of your people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of

Your fellow citizens,
JOHN E. WARD,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JNO. L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
W. PRESTON,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held in Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this, the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow.

Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principle erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And in the first place, cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and, judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises, ere long, to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska Kansas act does no more than give the force of the law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories. This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evil. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to over-throw all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of those truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents who have differed with us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

Under these circumstances I most cheefully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national object of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication—it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of the future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal government must, of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this, under the strictest responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely, but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principles of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. E. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State State Central Committee of Pennsylvania performs a pleasing duty in directing the attention of the people to the nominations made by the National Convention, on the 6th of June, 1856. The incidents which preceded, accompanied and followed that decision of the representatives of the National Democracy, have inspired the felicitations of patriotic men in every part of the country. The voice of the people, faithfully represented at Cincinnati, gratefully responds to the action of the Convention. The result had scarcely been announced before it was welcomed in every State of the confederacy, and the rejoicings of the people confirmed the earnest, all pervading and deep seated sentiment in favor of our distinguished statesman. Since the time when the masses proclaimed their preference for the hero of New Orleans no such demonstration has been witnessed in the United States. The harmonious example of the august body which selected our candidates was promptly followed by the endorsement of the most distinguished intellects in the Democracy party. The voice of the venerated Cass, first raised at the Capital of the Union in support of these candidates, was re-echoed by the patriotic DOUGLAS, and the upright Chief Magistrate of the Nation.—The great cities of the North and of the West, and of the far South, caught up the enthusiasm which ratified the nominations at the Convention itself, and a national ovation, unprecedented in our annals, was crowned with the voluntary tributes to our cause of many of the most eminent men heretofore in the ranks of the opposition.

The people, as if animated by one instinct, flocked from different sections of the Union to the scene of action to declare their preference for JAMES BUCHANAN. They had followed his record during a long life, until, at last, as one after another the venerated representatives of National doctrines disappeared from the stage of action, he became their spontaneous choice for the highest office in their gift. At a period when faction reigns supreme in one branch of Congress and threatens to usurp control in the other; when the most alarming doctrines are asserted and carried into effect in several of the States of the Union; such a man as Mr. Buchanan becomes a national necessity. Thirty-five years of distinguished services to his country in the National Council, thirty-five years unsullied by a single mistake, thirty-five years of almost constant association with the eminent patriots of other days—thirty-five years of championship of the Constitution—render him peculiarly the candidate for the coming struggle. Pennsylvania after presenting her favorite son at the bar of other National Conventions, and after yielding with unmurmuring patience to their decisions, finds, at last, that her fidelity to principle not been forgotten, and that the nation at large accepts her candidate amid the warmest expressions of confidence and pride. May we not say, fellow-citizens, to our brethren in other States that when the day of trial comes, the Keystone of the Arch will be found more firmly fixed than ever in her position, and will affirm the action of the Convention by a majority unequaled even in her annals?

The candidate of the Democratic party for the Vice Presidency, the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is eminently worthy of the universal joy which greeted his nomination. Mr. Breckinridge was thirty-five years of age on the 21st of January last, and is now the candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people. It would be difficult to find a man in whom public and private usefulness so rarely commingle. Notwithstanding the early age at which he will be called to occupy the high position, he possesses in a singular degree, that firmness of character, that directness and purity of purpose, which, whenever exhibited, are always sure to be honored by the most sagacious people in the world. Mr. Breckinridge has served in the Legislature of his State, and was four years a distinguished and eloquent member of the popular branch of Congress. His speeches in the latter body placed him in the front rank of American statesmen, and won for him a permanent place in the affections of his political friends. He was selected by President Pierce as the American Minister at the Spanish Court, which high position he was compelled to decline.

Previous to entering upon his Congressional career, he volunteered for the Mexican war, and during a long and trying campaign, he secured the respect and confidence of his fellow soldiers. He has never sought public favor. The people have always called him forth; and it is because he has withheld himself from exciting contests for popular preferment, that the distinctions he wears so gracefully have been so freely bestowed. In this respect he resembles Mr. Buchanan, whose nomination was the result of no efforts of his own but the offspring of that popular opinion which commanded the respect of that convention because it was based upon a motive which entitled it to the highest consideration. The manner in which Mr. Breckinridge refused to become a candidate for the Vice Presidency, his fidelity to the choice, excited in his behalf, a sentiment of admiration which could not be restrained until it found vent in the expression which made him the Democratic nominee for that distinguished position.

It is vain to describe the spectacle which transpired when Mr. Buchanan's name was finally agreed upon. The rivalry to second, the enthusiasm to support, the eagerness to endorse, the significant unity of sentiment and of action which characterized that interesting period of the Convention, cannot be described. Scarcely had this event been announced to an expectant people, before the discordant branches of the Democracy of New York were brought together and for the first time in many years started forward upon their way once more united as a band of brothers. It was amid such auguries and under such circumstances that James Buchanan became the nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency.

Before the struggles for the nominations came on, the platform of principles was adopted. It is constructed upon an enduring basis; it is founded deep in undying faith and fidelity to the Constitution; it renews, in language of fervent patriotism, our devotion to the union of the States; it re-asserts our gratitude to the sages of the past; it enunciates our duties with respect to coming events and points out the dazzling destiny in reserve for us on the North American continent. The unanimous assertion of these doctrines, in advance of the nomination, was an assurance to the country that with the Democracy principles are always paramount; and expediency and policy entirely secondary and subordinate.

And now, citizens of Pennsylvania, we have placed before you our principles and our candidates. Freely as the convention has spoken the candidates themselves have responded: Mr. Buchanan by the record of his life and the recent declaration of his opinions; Mr. Breckinridge by his manly and beautiful address upon the floor of the convention. Nothing is left to inference.—Intolerance is rebuked; proscription proscribed; abolitionism denounced; the rights of the States re-affirmed; the principle of the Nebraska bill endorsed. There is a completeness in the dignity and in the emphasis with which all this has been done, which show that it has been the work of men who felt that they were dealing with an intelligent people, and acting as the trustees of an exact and jealous, but at the same time confiding and conscientious Democracy.

The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result.. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in every department of the government—They declare that the country is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement, which, if successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they accept as leaders, men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men not by a love of country but by a hatred of national principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms, not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consummate their purposes they would sacrifice every great material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties; they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens, and relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the south.

The democratic party, on the other hand, represents our whole country. Standing upon the firm foundations of the Constitution, its doctrines are the same on the shores of the Pacific and the banks of the St. Lawrence. It addresses itself to no local feeling; it involves no sectional support; it protects the rights guaranteed by the fundamental law, no matter what portion of the people is directly interested in their preservation. Its mission is a peaceful mission. Should the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention be sustained, as we confidently believe they will be, the Democratic party will entitle itself to the renewed confidence and gratitude of the nation by exterminating every element of discord that now disturbs our happy land. Under the guidance of a kind Providence, we shall have in the Presidential chair a patriot who will labor conscientiously and courageously to render his administration worthy of the expectations of his country. This accomplished, he will have appropriately closed his long career, and have made his name a blessed memory and a proud example throughout coming generations.

The central committee in conclusion direct the attention of the Democrats of the State to the important work of an immediate and thorough organization. The Committee is doing and will continue to do its whole duty; but in a cause like ours and in a canvass like the present, every individual Democrat should be active and vigilant; every school district should be explored by our young men, and every nook and corner of the State filled with truthful documents. That organization is always the best which derives its vigor from systematized primary associations. Our adversaries are skilled in the work of circulating their dogmas among the people. They long enlisted fanatical demagogues and agitators in their ranks, and they boast of having planted some of their most dangerous doctrines in our good old State. If we add to these facilities, the dark and secret plot of an oath-bound order, we shall be able at a glance to understand what a foe we have to contend with. Let us, then, arouse the sleepers if any there be. Let us continue the generous rivalry and patriotic unity which now

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

thrill and enliven our ranks from Maine to Georgia. Let no Democrat deceive himself with the idea that he can do no good. Every effort, no matter how feeble, is a contribution to the cause. And with such a cause as ours, and such candidates, organization is a duty gratefully persevered in and instictively and gladly discharged.

JOHN W. FORNEY, CHAIRMAN.

Gideon G. Westcott.	Wilson Reilly,
Jas. F. Johnston,	J. B. Danner,
George Plitt,	William H. Kurtz,
Alfred Gilmore,	George S. Morris,
William Rice,	George H. Bucher,
N. B. Browne,	George Stroop,
George Williams,	George White,
Thomas S. Fernon,	J. Ritcher Jones,
Emanuel Street,	H. L. Diffenbach,
William O. Kline,	Wm. G. Murray,
William V. McGrath,	Thomas A. Maguire,
Edward W. Power,	R. W. Weaver,
George Moore,	Dr. E. H. Throop,
Thomas J. Timmons,	Asa Lathrop,
Jesse Johnson,	William H. Piatt,
William T. Morrison,	Julius Sherwood,
A. H. Tippin,	H. H. Dent,
Joseph Homphill,	William S. Garven,
J. C. Leiper,	Robert P. Cochran,
J. Lawrence Getz,	Jos. Douglass,
Wm. Karnes,	B. F. Sloan,
F. Vansant,	Jas. M. Bredin,
John Davis,	J. M. Keuster,
Samuel C. Stambaugh,	Samuel B. Wilson,
C. D. Gloninger,	David Lynch,
H. B. Swarr,	M. T. Stewart,
Jas. S. McMahon,	Wm. Workman,
Isaac G. McKinley,	Charles A. Black,
Andrew Hopkins,	Geo. W. Bowman,
William H. Miller,	J. B. Sansom,
Richard McAllister,	S. S. Jamison,
O. Barrett,	Charles Lamberton,
Samuel Bigler,	A. S. Wilson,
Henry Ornit,	Thomas Bower,
William P. Withington,	J. Miller,
D. D. Wagener,	E. J. Keenan,
Samuel Wetherill,	R. P. Flenniken,
Nelson Weiser,	Bernard Reilly,
John F. Lord,	Thos. J. McCamant.
William Lilly,	

Illinois.

The boasting and vaporing as to "Republican" prospects is only equalled by the manifold roorbacks put forth to bring about success. Commenting upon this broggadocio of the fusion press and its itinerant letter writers through Southern Illinois, the *De Soto* (Jackson co.) *Farmer*, a neutral paper, thus remarks upon the complexion of things in that region:

"But few republicans can be found in this part of the State, and the leaders of that party, who expect a heavy vote to be polled in this district for any of their candidates, are 'reckoning without their host.' The Democracy are a unit—the action of the Cincinnati Convention has harmonised all conflicting interests, and the nominaton of Buchanan and Breckinridge is every where received with the liveliest satisfaction. It is useless for Republican editors in Central Illinois to persist in asserting that the nomination was a 'wet blanket' to the friends of Douglas, and that they will give Buchanan but little support; on the contrary, these men are going into the contest with a hearty good will, and will bear the brunt of the battle. Our opportunities for learning the feelings of the people of this district on this subject have been ample, and we must say we have never heard of any political party that was more united. Mr. Fillmore has deservedly many warm friends in this district, and appearances indicate that the bulk of the opposition vote will be cast for him. Should he see fit to withdraw from the field, the majority of his friends will doubtless support Buchanan. This is an unbiassed statement of affairs at the present time, and we are led to make it from the fact that many opposition editors north of us have been led to believe to the contrary, and labor under the delusion that republicanism is rampant here. We should think the presence of but one or two self-appointed delegates from so large a district at their Bloomington Convention, would, have opened their eyes to the truth.'

What is said of Abolition vaporing above applies equally to every section of Illinois.—At no former period, says the *Sprinfield Register*, have the national nominations of the Democracy been received by the Democrats of Illinois with more enthusiasm and with a feeling of determination to give them a hearty support. North, south, east and west, the response of the press and of the people has been that the Convention did a good work, and that both would labor unremittingly until the close of election day to give the ticket an overwhelming majority.

To show the feeling among the regular Whigs of Illinois, it may be mentioned that Robert S. Blackwell, Esq., of Chicago, a strong and influential man, who was one of the Scott electors in 1852, and the Whig candidate for Congress two years ago, has come out for Buchanan and Breckinridge. In fact, the Illinois Whig nominees for Governor, Secretary of State, and two of the electors in 1852 now go with the Democracy.

Latest From California.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Illinois arrived this morning, bringing $2,270,000, and nine hundred and fifty passengers:

She connected at the Isthmus with the Golden Age, which brought down $2,658,000. Principal consigucs: Drexel & Co., $560,000; Metropolitan Bank, $160,000; Wm. Hoge, $126,000; Charles Morgan, $100,000; Thomas Watson, $25,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., $180,000.

The Steamer Sierra Nevada, over due from Nicaragua, had not arrived at San Francisco when the Golden Gate left.

Immediately on her arrivel she was to be dispatched with troops to General Walker.

The papers are filled with matters concerning the revolutionary state of affairs.

At San Francisco, Casey and Cora were hung, by the Vigilance Committee, at the same time that the funeral rites of King were being performed. The place of execution was surrounded by two thousand bayonets.

Ex-Judge Ned M'Gowan, formerly of the police at Philadelphia, had been indicted by the Grand Jury as accessory to the murder of King, but escaped.

The Vigilance Committee had arrested several ballot-box stuffers and desperadoes, and also obtained possession of the fraudulent ballot-box, an ingenious construction. The most astounding election frauds have been revealed.

On the 2d of June the opponents of the Vigilance Committee held a mass meeting in the Plaza, first warning, by printed placards, the friends of the Committee not to enter the Plaza during the meeting. The effect of this was to show the real strength of the law and order party. About two thousand were present. No violence, but much confusion. Resolutions were passed calling upon the people to resist the Vigilance Committee.

Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, had issued a habeas corpus demanding the prisoners in the hands of the committee, but the writ was resisted.

On the 3d, the Governor issued a proclamation declaring the country in a state of insurrection, and authorizing the Major Gen. of the Second Division of the State Militia to raise an army to preserve law and order.

This action did not alarm the committee. They have five thousand men fully equipped, ready for instant action, being thoroughly organized, in constant drill for two weeks, under competent officers.

Men, money and munitions of war from all parts of the State, are at their command, and it is confidently believed the Governor's efforts will amount to nothing. The volunteer military companies of San Francisco and Sacramento have disbanded in order to avoid being called out by the Governor. It is reported, however, that twelve hundred men are enrolled under the Government authorities.

No collision was anticipated. A petition, numerously signed, was in circulation, asking the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature.

The Vigilance Committee deny having anything to do with this petition. The San Francisco "Herald" is the only journal which opposes the Committee. It puts a different coloring on the state of affairs. It says the Governor's proclamation is largely responded to, that citizens are largely pressing forward to enroll themselves under the authorities; that on the 4th of June fifteen hundred were enrolled; that by Saturday ten thousand would be in arms on the side of law and order, and three divisions of the State Militia have been ordered out, and many new companies of volunteers are forming.

Markets at San Francisco are very dull. Money tight.

Dates from Panama to the 19th contain nothing important. Mr. Crowine, United States Commissioner to inquire into the Panama riot, was at his post busy with his investigations. The Star says the testimony so far collected affords overwhelming proof of the brutality and unprovokedness of the attack on the passengers, and the complicity of the police and other authorities.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, Coal Mines, &c.

Broad Top, since the construction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road, has obtained a place on the map; is much talked of, much criticised, much abused, and perhaps, betimes, overrated. Be this as it may, we purpose giving our impression of this region, regarding its prospects and present growth, without offering to speculate upon the nominal value of the thousands of acres of land with their inexhaustible veins of iron ore and coal.

A few years ago Broad Top was a poor, barren, almost inaccessible mountain, inhabited by a hardy race of pioneers who supported themselves by raising Buckwheat and manufacturing Hickory Brooms. Land rated at from fifty cents to three dollars per acre, and dull sale at that. To get to it was difficult, owing to the roads leading thereto being so "hard to travel;" and to *live*, after getting there, was, if possible, still more so.—Thanks to this "age of improvement" and the energy of our citizens, all obstacles have been removed, and the road made as "easy" as the boy knew his daddy. Instead of, as heretofore, going to an immensity of trouble to provide yourself with a double elliptic spring waggon, and a horse of herculean strength and "good bottom" to overcome the rugged mountain roads, you have only to report yourself to the gentlemanly conductor of the "Broad Top" Passenger Car, Mr. MORRISON, (a worthy man, by the way, and a clever fellow, for he treats an Editor just as if he was a *gentleman*) who takes you in charge and with "Meteor" speed transports you to Saxton, the terminus of Passenger travel, for the present, on this road.

Saxton is located on the south bank of the Raystown Branch, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and at the junction of the Hopewell and Shoup's Run branches of said road. The view from the "Saxton House" is lovely, and to the romantic, would well repay a visit. The lady hostess will treat you well, and make you feel, without an effort, as if you were at home. Even "paying the bill" is a pleasant operation, as the financier is a beautiful young lady (we do not know her name) of very pleasing manners. In addition to the Hotel, there is a large brick store house and dwelling attached, erected and occupied by Messrs. FOCKLER & SAXTON. Several dwelling houses are completed and occupied, and we observed many more in process of erection.

But we must go on, as we wish to look at the much talked of coal region, the real genuine out-and-out "Broad Top." We consult Sam how to proceed. Not "Sam" of Dark Lantern notoriety—the defunct Know-Nothing—but SAM, the conductor of freight cars from Saxton to the mines and return. Sam's accommodations for passengers are none the best, but his favors are dispensed with such good grace, and his charge so moderate—"free gratis for nothing"—that few find fault with a seat on the "grub beam" of a coal car or the "tank" of a locomotive engine. This latter seat is generally reserved for the ladies, as it is at the disposal of the Engineer and Fireman who pride themselves on doing the agreeable to the "Fair Sex." We arrive at the mines. Right and left the coal is thundering down; men with dark faces, skull caps and lights on the "top of their heads" are flitting from place to place, presenting a scene of active life, energy and business only equaled by sailors in a thunder storm.

The first mine we visited was Messrs. KESSLER, WHITNEY & Co's. This mine is in full operation, is shipping from 50 to 75 tons coal each day, with a fair prospect of increasing their shipments to treble that amount ere long. We did not go into the mine but were informed by the operators that the vein was good and easily mined. We, however, are of opinion that the "outside fixtures" do not correspond with the business to be done.—The platform is too small, only large enough to contain sufficient coal to load one or two cars at a time; in consequence of which in the absence of cars for a day or even less, they are compelled to stop their mine.

The next mine, as we proceed on our way upwards, and a very good one, too, if we may be allowed to judge by the quantity of coal brought out of it, is that of Messrs. MAGUIRE & PORT. At present they are shipping about 75 tons coal per day, and we learn, could do more, if their platform or shipping apparatus was larger. This platform is similar to Messrs. KESSLER & Co's, and is liable to the same objections.

A short distance above, we come to Messrs. POWEL, SAXTON & Co's mine. The vein in this is similar to that in those we have been describing, ranging from 4½ to 5 feet in depth and as wide as the mountain. The coal is of a fine quality and answers well for Locomotives, Puddling Furnaces and Blacksmith purposes. All the mines we have noticed contain the same quality of coal. The outside fixtures, platform, &c., of this mine are commensurate with the intention of the proprietors. They purpose doing a large business and have made "arrangements accordin'."—The platform is 90 feet long and about 20 feet high, and is capable of holding four hundred tons coal. It convoys the idea of permanency and capacity to do business. We were shown through this mine through the politeness of Mr. MILES MCHUGH, and was surprised to find so many people contentedly burrowing in the earth so far from the "light of day." Mr. McHugh explained everything as we passed along so clearly that *we*, even *we*, understood their modus operandi. Messrs. POWEL, SAXTON & Co. can compliment themselves on having procured the services of a man so well versed in the business, and a perfect gentleman withal. This mine, like the rest, is carried on rapidly,—ships a great quantity of coal—from 60 to 80 tons per day, and still their customers are like the horse-leech, crying "give, give." We would infer from this that the article "takes well."

The next mine we visited belongs to Messrs. ORBISON & DORRIS. Here we find an excellent vein, being more perfectly developed than any other vein we believe on Broad Top. The coal mines well, has a beautiful appearance, and proves entirely satisfactory to consumers. They just got into operation, having a book full of "orders" and demand increasing. Their outside fixtures are better adapted for business than any other of the mines except "Powelton Colliery." The platform is large and very convenient. This speaks well for our enterprising townsmen, and we wish them abundant success.

At the time we write the Road is not finished further up than Messrs. ORBISON & DORRIS' coal mine, but the Company are pushing—the "work goes bravely on," and will be completed to Broad Top City, the terminus of Shoup's Run branch, in a short time.

Several little towns have sprung up like mushrooms along the route of the Rail Road, which, together with the Hopewell Branch, &c., &c., we will take occasion to notice in another article.

For Bedford.

The Broad Top Passenger Cars now connect with a daily line of coaches to Bedford, some miles above Saxton, on the Hopewell Branch. Persons visiting the Springs will hereafter take this route, it being the shortest and the best. Come along, now, ye denizens of "brick and mortardom," ye who pant for the cooling breeze and wholesome water and admire the magnificent scenery of our mountain region—come along, we say, and all these things, with invigorated constitutions, shall be added unto you. Passengers on their way to Bedford Springs might pass a few days very pleasantly in Huntingdon. We have here a few very good hotels, with landlords and fare to match—our citizens in sociability and kind and generous attentions to strangers and visitors are celebrated—while the town itself for beauty and cleanliness will favorably compare with any other in the State we know of. If you are not in a hurry, you had better stop and test the truth of what we say; but if you are, you can be transported to Bedford in "a little less than no time" with all the ease and elegance that can reasonably be expected.

Daily Mail to Bedford.

A daily mail is now carried over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad as far as it is completed, and from thence by coaches to Bedford. McConnellstown, James Creek, Coffee Run, Stonerstown, Coalmont, Alagrippa, the Broad Top Mining Region, Bloody Run, and several other offices on the route in Bedford county are now accommodated with a daily mail by this arrangement.

ARRESTED.—Jim Davis, the murderer of Johnston, at Hollidaysburg, was arrested on Monday a week at Saltsburg, Indiana county, brought back and securely ensconced within the walls of the Blair county jail, to await his trial, &c.

Hawker, the assassin of Davis, at Williamsburg, was arrested at Germantown, and taken through this place on Monday evening to Hollidaysburg.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—In my last I promised to furnish you with a note of my observations in Tell and Dublin townships. The latter forms the southern ultima-thule of our county, and is bounded east and south by Franklin and Fulton. Tell lies nearly north of Dublin and it is bounded north and east by Juniata and Franklin. On the 15th inst., the time of my visit to Tell, the crops look favorable. Many rye fields promised to yield abundantly, and the wheat was thought to be as good as usual. The corn at that time, was as far advanced as in other places where the soil is better. Here we find a limestone gravel, and in places a warm sandy soil, where corn in a cold damp season would be more likely to grow early, than in other places where the land is more productive. A considerable portion of this township is broken and so variable that in my rapid transit across it, I cannot give you an accurate account of the nature of the soil. However, like the hills in Yankeedom, it is better adapted to pasturage than tillage, but the time will yet come when chemistry and a knowledge of practical agriculture, will enable the farmers to see their harvests plenty,—see their "cattle upon a thousand hills," and themselves as independent as Scotch Highlanders, and as patriotic as the men of Grutel. But I anticipate, and must turn back to things as they are. Apples are plenty; other fruits are not abundant.—In this rural district the fruit trees, orchards, denote a great age, but are not well pruned and cultivated.

There is a Female Seminary at Nossville, and I understand that it is well patronized by the community. A charter has been granted, and an experiment survey made for a railroad from Duncannon or Fishing Creek below it, through this region, to the south side of Broad Top, and some men are sanguine of its ultimate success.

Dublin possesses clay, slate, and limestone land—generally a light soil that will require an effort to improve it. There are fine fields of wheat, rye and clover in this region, and well tilled farms, which show that effort will lead to success. Fruit in this township appears plenty and here I find peach trees hanging full, and this is the only place in my travels where I have found peaches.

Both of these townships possess numerous tanneries, with large quantities of oak timber and bark. This is made an important branch of industry, and it adds largely to the wealth and resources of the district. I shall now call your attention to one fact which may or may not be new to you and to them; at any rate it is worthy of attention. These numerous tanneries accumulate large banks of spent tan. This spent bark by itself is unfit to be applied to land, until it has lain for a half century, and its vast accumulations become a burden to the tanner. The sorrel upon this very soil, and its barrenness indicates a want of lime. Now the best way in the world to put lime upon land is to mix it with spent tan, and let it lie in heaps until it forms a compost. This requires about two years. By mixing one bushel of lime with about five of newly spent tan, or less lime if the tan has lain and entered into a partial decay,—a speedy decomposition takes place and the whole mass is so much reduced in quantity that the work of shoveling, hauling and applying, is greatly facilitated. The lime performs its destined mission, the decayed tan serves as a valuable manure, and its woody fiber is needed upon a stony soil, to retain moisture at the surface, and upon a clay soil to loosen, enrich, and promote vegetable growth. In this way the tanner may be relieved of his burden of spent tan, the land which requires it, be resuscitated, and the lime more advantageously applied.

The Academy at Shade Gap is flourishing, and my visit to it leads me to believe that it is under the care of an able faculty. The situation is healthy and retired, yet accessible, and its many students in a cheerful emulation appear attached to the institution.—This school is a credit to the place and the county, and it is destined to send out many students into spheres of honor and usefulness. Many young sons of genius that now cluster around their preceptor, and look forward to their Alma-Mater with high hopes are destined to wield an influence more powerful than that of the bayonet, and more glorious than that of conquest. And many others with less success, or failing of a collegiate course, will in times yet to come con over volumes of forgotten lore, and look back with delight upon this Institution and the everlasting rocks of Shade.

In my next I shall give you a note of Springfield, Clay and Cass townships.

Yours, INDIAN.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

Extensively puffed—The Broad Top Coal. It's an article that can't be beat in the State.

Ditto—"The Globe." For neatness it can't be beat in the Valley of the Juniata. Who objects?

Not in operation—The gas works "about" West Huntingdon.

☞Col. Benton has written a strong letter in favor of Buchanan.

☞He that sells and lies shall find the lie left in his purse.

Piling Up.—The democracy of Cambria county are "piling up" the candidates for the State Senate. Dr. William A. Smith, John H. Douglass, Thos. H. Porter, and others are named. Cambria county can boast of a host of good and patriotic men who will willingly fill the offices instituted by the Constitution of our State, all the while, without a murmur. It is commendable.

☞Truth is like a torch—the more it is shaken the more it shines. But it sometimes burns people's noses? Can't help that—such noses had better keep out of the way.

☞The democracy of Blair county ratified the nominations of Buchanan and Breckinridge by a meeting at Hollidaysburg on the 21st ult. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and indicated the feelings of the people generally in regard to "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

STRANGE EVENTS.—An exchange records the marriage of John M. Strange and Elizabeth Strange. The next event worthy of notice will probably be a *little stranger*.

☞While on Broad Top some time since we were shown by an acquaintance a songster called "The Broad Top Mocking Bird," supposed not to be an inhabitant of any other region. Natural history, however, we think, would give it a more universal habitation, and quite a different name. We will defer a description of the *bird*.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—A few days ago "an outrage" was committed in the good city of Cincinnati, and no public meeting, so far as we know, has yet been called to take the matter into serious consideration. A Democratic orator was cruelly stabbed by a bloody Know-Nothing, while exercising the right of "free speech."

☞*Our new dress* came from the foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia. It pleases every body of taste, and has slightly confused Granny Brewster's arrangements to starve us out. A-hem!

☞Before marriage the man is very much struck with the woman, and afterwards the woman is very much struck by the man.—Punch says 'tis a striking piece of business throughout.

Got the Hydrophobia—The dog-headed editor of the 'Journal' and his 'juvenile associate.'

☞A wag proposes to publish a new paper to be called the *Comet*, with an original tale every week.

☞The rose of Florida, the most beautiful of flowers, emits no fragrance; the birds of paradise, the most beautiful of birds, give no song, the cypress of Greece, the finest of trees yields no fruit.

☞The glorious "Fourth" will be found in town on Friday and will be exhibited at several different points. Hurrah for gingerbread, selnapps, schweitzerkase and pretzels!

☞Jinkits is a fellow who takes matters humorously. When his best friend was blown into the air by a "bustin' biler," Jinkins cried after him—"There you go, my *es-steamed* friend.

Brushing Up!—Mr. John Read is brushing up the old stand. Paints and brushes make a wonderful change in the appearance of buildings.

Don't know himself as the people know him—The Granny Dr. of the Journal. If he did, he wouldn't expose himself by his silly falsehoods.

The neatest business room in town—Wm. Williams & Co's Drug Store, where you will find an experienced gentleman to accommodate you with any article you may want.

☞The Huntingdon *Globe* has been improved by the addition of new type. A new *head*, containing brains, ought to be placed on the man who pretends to control it.—*Blair County Whig.*

Swell-head Geo. Raymond is the publisher of the *Whig*. Once upon a time he started a paper in this place for the purpose of "running us out," but his brains, to speak of nothing else, proving sadly deficient, he found himself cramped through the little end of a horn! D'ye mind the time, George, that *we* "controlled" *you*, by *kicking* you out of the Democratic party? It was too bad, wasn't it, George? But we learn that you have been kicked out of several places since. Does the remembrance of these things hurt your feelings? Don't it? And then to see the old *Globe* and Bill Lewis look so *sleek-like*, in this the day of your tribulation, is worse yet—but we can't help it—it's the fault of that *old head*; a *new* one, like yours, might find itself in the gutter, and then there would be two of them 'just so.'

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS, & Co. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station Horse, Huntingdon Pa.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at low prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 30.—The Flour market is steady and firm, with but limited export demand. Sales of 200 bbls superfine, at $6.50 ₱ bbl; 900 bbls extra at $7 and 420 bbls condemned at $4.50 ₱ bbl. There is a steady demand for the supply of the City trade at $6.50@8.50 ₱ bbl for common to fancy brands. Rye Flour is quiet and dull at $3.25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and firm at $2.62½ ₱ bbl for good Penna. and $2.87½ for Brandywine.

There is a good demand for Wheat, with but little offering, and prime lots are much wanted. Sales of 4,500 bush at 150c ₱ bush for prime Southern and Penna red; 140c for mixed, and a lot of poor white at 127@135c ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request and steady. Sales of 500 bush at 72c ₱ bush. Corn is in moderate request and firm. Sales of 2000 bush good Southern yellow at 54c ₱ bush, and a lot of damaged at 45c. Oats are in active request, at full prices. Sales of 3500 bush prime Penna at 35c and 5000 bush Delaware at 32@33c ₱ bush.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Collector's Office, in Huntingdon, until the 8th day of July, 1856, for building a new dam across the east channel of the Juniata River immediately below the present site of the "Old Raystown Dam," 2½ miles below Huntingdon. Plan and specifications may be seen at the office on and after the fifth day of July.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the present Dam in a substantial manner, with new covering, &c., for a gross sum, complete.

J. D. LEET, Supervisor.
Upper Juniata Division Pa. Canal.

Hollidaysburg, June 30, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 1st day of July, 1856, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of October, next, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as dead letters.

Ann Cowen, 2	Heirs of John F. Miller,
Eliza Cornelius,	Florence McCarty,
John Camack,	Alex. McCook,
John Duffy,	Samuel Norton,
Nathan Denny,	Hugh O'Neil,
Geo. Decker,	Geo. W. Outman,
Oliver K. Dunkel,	Miss E. J. O'Cain,
James Gillam.	J. B. Peightal,
Foster Green,	T. Rosenthal,
Miss Mary Gansimore,	H. W. Smith, 2.
W. Harper,	Wm. A. Shirk, 5.
Josiah M. Hallock,	Henry J. Smith, 3,
Thaddeus S. Jackson,	Hannah B. Snyder,
Stephen Jechanter, foreign,	Daniel Snyder,
John Kane,	Sarah Silkniter,
Charles Keegan,	Jas. M. Stifler,
Dr. John Locke,	S. B. Silkniter,
Samuel Lewis,	Le fone Smith,
Michael Manz,	J. H. Smith.
Andrew J. Morrison, 2	Patrick Sullivan,
Samuel W. Mifflin,	George Shade,
Henry E. Miller,	Wm. S. Westbrook.
Sarah McCook,	Sam'l. Wright,
Samuel T. Murry A L.	Geo. Weaver,
Joseph McCoy.	Solomon Weaver,

Huntingdon, July 2, 1856. WM. LEWIS, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of July A. D. 1856, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

One Cent due on each letter in addition to the regular postage, expense of advertising.

Thomas Costalo.	John Lucas,
William A. Camel,	Zacheus Lower,
James Gilford,	Jacob S. Mecan,
Moses Guiland,	Joseph Piper,
Joseph Gates,	George W. Shoff, 2
John C. Hamer, 2	A. Weidman.
John Walters,	

HENRY C. WALKER, P. M.

Alexandria P. O., July 1st, 1856.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No: 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits. *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism. Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin., by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States. Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Isabella McMonigal, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. MILLER, Adm'r.

June 11, 1856.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in carrying on the carpentering business, has been mutually dissolved, this day, between said parties.

ABRAHAM FOLTZ,
ISSAC WHITMAN.

Brady tp, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of James Walls, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Walls, late of West township, dec'd, amongst the heirs and legatees of said deceased, hereby gives notice that he has appointed Tuesday the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock p. m. at the Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, for hearing, and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

June 11, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

3000 ACRES OF FIRST QUALITY PRAIRIE LAND IN ILLINOIS FOR SALE. The undersigned having lately returned from Illinois, offers for sale 3000 acres of fine farm land in Livingston county, Illinois, in a good healthy locality, within five miles of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad. Will sell in farms to suit settlers and improvers. Can be found at Johnston's Exchange Hotel in Huntingdon, until the first day of July next, where he will be prepared to give accurate descriptions of the situation and quality of the land from plots of the lands made from an actual survey by the undersigned. Will also be able to give farmers a full knowledge of the cost and nature of opening a farm in the West.

JONATHAN DUFF, Agent.

June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.

TERMS—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than Elsewhere.

LOVE & M'DIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Speer, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the fre-best and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST; and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES.—Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVITS.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of

LOVE & M'DIVIT.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats, - - - -	87½
Summer Pants, - - - - -	87½
Summer Vests, - - - - -	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Educational Department.

The relation which we sustain to the Common Schools of Huntingdon county makes it desirable to have a means of communication with teachers, the patrons of schools, and those who are officially connected with them. But in attempting to establish an Educational Department in this paper, we have a higher and greater object in view than merely to suit the objects of our mission. However, the parties alluded to form so large a part of the reading community, that no apology would be necessary for attempting to establish a well conducted Educational Department in this or any other paper.

The office of School Director is often laborious, thankless and troublesome, and it requires a great deal of good judgment to execute its duties with justice to all.

With parents—patrons of schools, the educational subject is the great subject after all. Men talk earnestly of trade and the prospects of gain, wisely of public institutions and improvements, and sarcastically of parties and political changes; but the great subject for grave, sober thought, and home reflection,—the subject which rises above and paramount to all things else, is that which provides for the present and future welfare, safety, honor and happiness of their children. These are to be their representatives and inheritors——the inheritors of their fame and their fortunes, their talents and their virtues.

The profession of teaching, which is now advancing in merit, numbers and influence, holds an important rank between the advancing and the retiring generations of men.—Where knowledge is limited no just appreciation of the profession can be entertained;—the work of education is entrusted to incompetent hands, and this two-fold error proves disastrous to the profession and to progress. It is only where an enlightened intelligence surrounds, supports and approves the well ordered efforts of the teacher, that the whole work becomes really effective, exalted and progressive.

We feel confident, then, that wisely directed efforts to advance the general interests of education will be approved and be beneficial. How far we shall succeed in the attempt remains yet to be seen. For twelve years we have diligently pursued our profession along the Valley of the Juniata, and through all discouragements we have felt an increased attachment to the profession. With us education is like a religion: we cherish it for its own sake: we glory in its numerous advocates; and we covet for the whole human family a literature that will honor God and bless mankind. ALBERT OWEN.

THE NECESSITY OF SYSTEM.

Allow me, in suggesting a few thoughts on popular education, to call your attention to the importance of system, and the means of success, in this laudable enterprise. It may not be proper for me to laud or censure, the plan of operations which is now in force in this State; but taking it for granted that this plan is as just and effective as wise and good men can make, under the circumstances of the case, and trusting it will be improved as fast as improvements are demanded, we wish simply to present a few reasons for adopting and prosecuting some system in this important work.

"Order is Heaven's first law," and every thing in nature is subject to a law by which it is governed. The seasons, the planets, the winds, and even the wandering comet, have a course marked out for them, and go and come at regular intervals, or in their appointed season. The Prophet of the Lord said:—"*Yea, the Stork in the Heaven knoweth her appointed time; and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming.*" Solomon said, "*To everything there is a season and a time to every purpose under the Heaven.*" System and order are essential in every thing;—the State, the Church, and the family must be governed and regulated by some law, or anarchy and confusion will ensue. What is the condition of the family, the church, or the state, where nothing is in the time, nothing in place? Let the confusion and poverty of disorganized households, the imbecility and stupor of such a church and the fearful wretchedness of a state without a law, answer this question. Turn your thoughts to the recent movements in Kansas, if you would learn the importance of order and system, in the management of human affairs. See the encroachment and depredations of ruffianism, witness the waste of property, the interruption of business and jeopardizing of life, and then say if society can exist and prosper, without order. But, in nothing human is system more desirable, or essential, than in the management of our educational interest. Indeed, popular education cannot be promoted without system; a small class among men, might secure advantages without general and well regulated arrangements, but the masses cannot thus be reached. There must be boundaries and limits to districts, there must be suitable houses for the specific purpose, and there must be men invested with authority, whose business it shall be to superintend and regulate the whole, or the interest will not be advanced. All experience is evidence on this subject.

If we look back but a few years, and compare the condition of Public Schools of this, with the State of New York, we shall see a striking contrast between these two contiguous commonwealths. Then there was no definite system in this State, but individuals to employ a teacher for a few months in the year, on such terms as they could meet,—for there was no public fund, and the few who patronized the school must foot the bill—must pay the whole. Many families could not, sustain the expense—and of course must keep their children of home. Very little regard was paid to the qualifications of the Teacher, for there was no Board of Directors, or trustees, no Superintendent to test his qualifications; but such as he was, he took charge of the school, filled up his time, received his compensation and left. Such was the condition of things in the Keystone State; while in New York a rigorous system had long been in operation, which created an increasing public fund, appointed men to keep the plan at work, and to suggest improvement where there were defects;—the results of which might be seen in every part of the State.—Schools and Teachers there were, as a whole, far in advance of ours.

But how will these States compare now? Is there not as much interest and life, and as rapid advancement in our educational matters as theirs? We may be in some things behind still, but facts would probably show, that we are steadily advancing towards the ascendant in regard to our neighbor. In the cause of popular education, an unusual feeling is almost every where manifested; a new and more active element is at work in the public mind, which must produce the most happy results. The people begin to appreciate the importance of System, and to evince a laudable desire to make that system efficient. There is an almost spontaneous and simultaneous effort on the part of the friends of education, to awaken the public mind to the importance of the subject, and to a proper sense of its duty, to give the Common Schools of Pennsylvania a prominence which the cause of education demands.

What, it may be asked, has produced this state of things? What has thus awakened the people to this important subject? An answer may be found in the fact that, a system has been devised, which, notwithstanding its brief history, has developed these results. It may be imperfect, for it is of human origin; but it is a system, which, to some extent at least, harmonizes in its parts, and thus sets the machinery at work; and will yet do greater things than these, and men will wonder, why it was deferred so long.

We already see the importance of *a* system in regard to our Public Schools by the imperfect workings of the system which has but began to act. The indifference and inefficiency which pervaded the community when no such system was known, teaches the same lesson; a time, a place for everything pertaining to our schools, is as desirable, and as indispensable, as in our civil and domestic relations. If our schools are left to casualty, as it respects time, place and management, they will be like every thing else, which chance controls; all will be disordered and very little accomplished. But having thus briefly spoken of the importance of system and order, in regard to the general interests of our Public Schools, let us more particularly inquire into the best means of rendering such system effective.

And first of all, it is indispensable to sincerely adopt and vigorously carry out, the plan which is now before us: for nothing can avail which is not thus adopted, and even a defective arrangement is altogether preferable to confusion. I would not be understood as charging defects upon this plan, or it may be as perfect as any plan can be in the present state of the public mind; but even though it is not what it should be, and what it must be, it is still vastly superior and preferable to an entire want of all plan; many may oppose it, but all should remember, that it is often much easier to point out defects than remove them. We may find fault when we possess very little ability to correct these defects. It is not certain that a system is bad, because it is opposed; for the man who can censure and condemn every thing he looks at, may not be a wise man. Even an idiot can do as much. Wisdom dictates that we make the best of what we have, and if it is found wanting, seek to make it better. In many instances men complain of defects, which they have no desire or expectation of removing, but for the sake of complaining; and if there were no faults they would complain all the more. The best way to ascertain the qualities of any thing is to put it to the test, see if it can do what it proposes to do. The most important machinery, the best ox or horse, might, to the eye of the critic or complainer exhibit imperfection; but finding the defect, will not make it better. Put the thing to work, and that will determine whether it can work, and in what respect it needs modifying. If we do not avail ourselves of the system we have, the danger is we shall be without system and so without success. I repeat,—an important means of prosperity, in the cause of education, is the faithful working of the plans already devised.

There are many things involved in this system, such as comfortable and well located school houses—there must be something attractive and comfortable in the school-room—if we hope for success. But we have not time to dwell upon the importance of well ventilated, well warmed, and neatly constructed edifices for schools; for however desirable these things may be, it is to be hoped that the system under which we are acting will, in due time, remove the sheds and hovels which sprung up without system, and replace them with such buildings as the cause demands.

Besides, there are other things equally and perhaps more important for the success of our schools. Neither a good plan nor a good house, nor these combined, can make a prosperous school. There must be a competent teacher, whose mind is deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position which he occupies. A teacher, to fill his place efficiently, must be thoroughly acquainted with those branches he undertakes to teach. Total ignorance, or a partial knowledge of these is unpardonable, in the man who proposes to direct the minds of children and youth. He may be thoroughly versed, in what are called higher branches, but these are not sufficient, for they are not demanded in his vocation.—He must be acquainted with the rudiments of science, the foundation of all branches, or he cannot succeed; he may be able to solve the most difficult problem in trigonometry, but this will not simplify addition to the mind of the child. He may tell the names and distances of the planets, but this will not determine the geographical location of places on the earth. He may be versed in the "orations of Cicero and the Iliad of Homer," but this will not instruct the child in the complex sounds of his own alphabet. If the teachers of our public schools are not familiar with orthography, geography, arithmetic and grammar, they are not qualified to instruct the youthful mind. A defective education in these branches on the part of teachers, is probably a principal cause of the weakness and wants of many of our Public Schools.

A false notion of what constitutes an education has long existed in the minds of many, and the effect of this evil may be seen in those who attempt to teach. The child is urged forward to the study of algebra and geometry, before he is acquainted with common arithmetic. He must have at least a superficial knowledge of Greek and Latin or of German and French, even though he is ignorant of the grammar of his own language. Here is the mistake of both parents and teachers, and the consequence is, we but half educate our children. They soon learn that the merest smattering of the various branches they attempt to study, is all that will be required.—With such a sentiment in the public mind, it is not strange that our teachers so often evince an almost entire deficiency, in the simple things which a large majority of their pupils most need, and which should be well understood before they attempt to instruct others.

But however well qualified the teacher may be in all the branches which his pupils may need, he may still be incompetent for the work before him. He must know how to govern, by which I do not mean that he must have strength and dexterity in wielding the whip, nor a state of heart that can look on with indifference, or be pleased with the tortures which he inflicts. Frequent and severe flagellations are rather an evidence of a want of governing power than otherwise. There must be control of ourselves, if we would hold others in subjection. The teacher must hold his own spirit and passion in obedience to law, if he expects his pupils to observe the law which he attempts to enforce. A good share of common sense is indispensable in the government of youth. Men may bluster and make a noise about order, while all their pretences are out of order. Alas! how many both in families and in schools, by parents and teachers, are sadly misruled. Every young pupil will very soon learn to disrespect the teacher, who is not himself under due restraint. The teacher must have a plan, and with a dignity of character to execute; he must be independent, yet reasonable. He may be tyrannical and despotic but not a good governor; for all his requirements must be reasonable, to be enforced upon reasonable terms. There may be a slavish dread of power without a sense of right.

Those who undertake the training of youth, should possess with al a sound moral character. Without this no man, whatever other qualities he may have, is qualified to train and lead the children and youth of our land. Neither the tippler, the gambler, the Sabbath-breaker, nor the profane and vulgar, are qualified to teach others. Such have failed to learn the first important lessons of life, and should not be intrusted with the training of the juvenile mind. Bad examples may undo all that precept attempts, and thus the effort prove worse than a failure.

But with all the good qualities of the teacher, and all the attractions of the house, there may still be want of efficiency in our schools. Parents and patrons, may, by an injudicious course, counteract all that otherwise might be accomplished.

Every plan and every effort may be defeated, just for want of co-operation on the part of those, who, of all others, are most deeply interested. The school may be made a secondary consideration, and business or pleasure allowed to occupy the thought and time which the school demands. Parents often consent to rides or parties, if they do not directly promote them, and thus nearly all the labor and expense of the school are lost.—There may be cases of delinquency which parents cannot control, and, in such cases, the responsibility rests not on them; but in very many instances they must take the blame. Ordinarily, parents can as easily send their children to school in time as out of time, and send them prepared for all the duties before them, as well as in entire unfitness for these duties. It too often happens that children are kept at work, or sent on errands, or suffered to lounge in bed, until they must necessarily be too late at school. The evils of such a course may be easily anticipated. Time is thus lost and ambition in the mind of the child unavoidably abated. Children thus treated, can scarcely fail to perceive that the parent has but little regard to propriety, and that any efforts which they can make will not overcome this defect. How sadly is intellect crippled, and laudable ambition depressed and crowded until it gives place to almost utter carelessness and neglect. Who has ever known a pupil to excel under such circumstances, or the world furnished with men for the times, from such disorderly households? Men and women, such as the world demands, must come from other and better regulated families. Nor is the evil of such a course confined to these families alone; the whole school is disturbed for the time, if not disarranged for the day.

But there is still another and perhaps greater evil than the above named. Parents sometimes interfere with the interests of the schools in a more direct way. They sometimes instil into the minds of their children, a disregard for the teacher, and little jealousies of their schoolmates; and sometimes send up to them a counter order of things.—If any one engaged in teaching, has not been informed that father, or more frequently, mother says, "I may do so or may not do so," I may have a seat or I may not sit with such an one," he is more fortunate than most teachers: for such orders are not at all unfrequent. There may be times, when such interference is not quite so direct, but no less injurious. The teacher is informed that Mr. A——, the last who had the school in charge, managed quite differently, and much more to the satisfaction of those concerned; yet Mr. A——had often been instructed in the same manner, respecting some one else.

Such parents do not consider that they are bringing their own children into difficulty, and introducing disorder and confusion into the school, where order and harmony should ever abound. If the teacher is what he should be, he must repel such interference, as an insult, and thus perhaps incur the displeasure of some of his patrons; or, if he is so weak and wanton as to conform to the rule thus introduced, he will meet the frown of all who are led by better judgment. Parents should understand that order in school is of the utmost importance; and that each teacher, if at all adapted to his position, must have a plan of his own. If it is right for parents to seat and regulate their own children in school, they should take upon them the management of all that pertains to it; for no teacher can manage a part and leave others to themselves; or to do what mother says.

Would we see our schools efficient and prosperous, we must have harmony of views and concert of action, between parents and teachers. There must be good and well qualified teachers; and parents must co-operate with such teachers, and enter heartily into all that pertains to the common public interest; utterly discarding all those little partialities, which grow out of the selfishness of the human heart. Our action, must correspond with our better judgment, and our children must be early and habitually impressed, with the importance of their advancement in all that pertains to a good education. Parents do much to encourage both teachers and pupils by visiting the school, and by evincing such an interest as the cause demands. With such teachers and such parents,—with such system and orders, our public schools will soon take hold of the best feelings of the community, and our children and our youth will be prepared to fill the places which their parents must soon vacate, both with honor to themselves and benefit to the world—*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

☞ SELF-PRAISE.—There's not one wise man in twenty will praise himself.—*Shakspeare.*

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES.—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon: R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Tuesday, April 1st, 1856, trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Going South leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.
Going North leave Stonerstown at 6.30 a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m.

Trains North leave	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown	6.30	1.00
Fishers' Summit	6.46	1.16
Rough & Ready	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run	7.11	1.41
Markleburg	7.23	1.53
McConnellstown	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon	7.58	2.28
Trains South leave		
Huntingdon	9.00	5.00
McConnellstown	9.15	5.15
Markleburg	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready	9.55	5.55
Fishers' Summit	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock p. m. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad also the Fast Line, 9.22 p. m., for Philadelphia.
The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 p. m.
☞ Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger.
Freight received by the conductor of the train and forwarded to any of the above points at owner's risk.
For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.
JAMES HOON, Superintendent.
April 2, 1856.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 18 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.
☞ Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.
DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.
Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President: Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.
REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Pearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.
A. S. HARRISON, Agent.
Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally,

that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

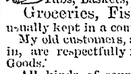
TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.
HENRY McMANIGILL.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety

usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chameleon and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham. Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.
Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.
Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cas-inets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen. Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.



Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.
Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.
J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:
Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.
Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.
Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.
Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Barages. Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.
Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.
Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."
My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

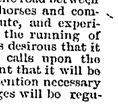
OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.
Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Barages, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.
Also, GROCERIES, &c.
Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!
MOSES STROUS.
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of
Groceries and Confectionaries,
which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &d., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.
As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.
LONG & DECKER.
Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formely used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.
The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.
Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.
☞ Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.
For any other particulars address personally or by letter,
T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 20 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.
H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made
Clothing for Spring and Summer,
which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs



the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Colarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.
Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.
The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize. Produce, &c.
Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice. Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.
☞ Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.
☞ Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.
August 22, 1855-tf.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE. The advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Harrisburg, Pa.
This property consists of a corner lot of 78x105 feet, situated near the breast of the town. On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop and Brass Furnace. The buildings were all erected expressly for their present use. The machinery, tools and fixtures are of the best description and in good repair.
The location is one of the best in the town, and is well adapted for carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and would also be a first rate point for agricultural machine building.
The ground and buildings will be sold with the machinery, or leased, as parties may desire.
A sale will be made on liberal terms, and to enterprising men this is a rare opportunity to embark in a well established business. For further information address
GILLIARD DOCK.
May 7, 1856. Harrisburg, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry